#### Business Notices ..

OPENING DAY,

TRURBDAY, May 10, 1860.

Tetrril, will this day open the spacious store No. 366 Broadway (lately occupied by Measrs. Goupil & Co.) as a first-class HAT ESTALLISHMENT.

The stock has been selected with great care, and comprises a fine and varied assortment of Sixk HATs of various qualities. Faris much and most approved styles. Silk, Gingham, and Conton Understand, Carper Baos, HAT Carras, &c.

TUTBILL, Hatter,

No. 366 Broadway,

Opposite International Hotel.

ANNIVERSARY HATS. The largest and most elegant variety of Fashionable Hars and Cars, for Gents and Children, in the city. The Clergy sup-plied at a discount. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

Will hereafter publish a

THEND EDITION

At 4 o'clock, p. m.,

Which will contain all the news of the day, local, commercial, telegraphic, &c., to the hour of publication. THE COMMERCIAL ADVENTISES enerfully maintains the long-established reputation for entire impartiality and reliability in its editorial columns, and especially its perfect accuracy and independence in its financial and commercial intelligence. The confidence fest in its statements has given it an justinence second to no newspaper in the Union.

The THEND EDITION may be obtained of the newsmen at the Astor House,

Girard House,

Lafarge House,

Astor House, Metropolitan Hotel, Lafarg House, Lafarg House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Efith-av. Hotel. St. Nicholas Hotel, Holson River, Harlem and Newdepots of the New-Jersey, Hudson River, Harlem and Newden Railways; at the Staten Island, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburgh Ferries; and at the Post-Office news-stand;

Haven Rallways, at the sand et the Post-Omee and also of Williamsburgh Ferries; and et the Post-Omee and also of Rosadway, Broadway, Broadway, Bretano, No. 528 Broadway, Bretano, No. 528 Broadway, Price, No. 528 Broadway, Broadway, Brenet, No. 528 Broadway, Greene, No. 528 Broadway, Greene, No. 528 Broadway, Bennett, No. 463 3d-av., Polledy, No. 364 6th-av., Vallance, No. 384 6th-av., No. 384 6th-av., No. 384 6th-av.

SPRING AND SUMMER. For the most fashionable, most tasty, best fitting, best made, nowest stock, largest assortment of Clothing and Furnishanks Goods, ready made, and at less prices than any other establishment in this city, go to

"He largest fiore in the city. Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest fiore in the city. Department not excelled in this case."

MESSRS. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.

Opened their

BRANCH STORE,

No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-Square,
On Monday, the 7th inst.,
With a most elegant assortment of entirely new styles of
Fine Chandralers and Oas Fixtures.
Minnons, Counters, and Bhonaes.

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!! Grass Shapes, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., constantly on hand and made to order.

DEPOT, No. 32 Platt-st.

STODART PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE, and Picato.
The best manufactured. Warerooms No. 506 Broadway.

THE NEW STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. Photographic materials
r amateurs and the trade. !! AQUARIA!! AQUARIA!!

1. Genason & Co., manufacturers and dealers in Aquaria. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of Plants, Fishes, Pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 434 Broadway, New-York. WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, and SHELL

CORRS, repaired in the best manner by the finest London, Geneva, and Paris workmen, at GRORGE C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

STEARNS & MARVEN

No. 40 MURRAY-st., N. Y. WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Quink BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane

MORSE CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, 24 for \$1. Ambro types, large size, with case, 25 cents, at the HOLNES GALLERY No. 681 Broadway. Stereoscopic Portraits and views taken to order, at No. 681 Broadway, up town, only.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. AN ENTIRE NEW STELL.

Designed for all manufacturing purposes, noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. It is the rest Machine ever produced. Price only \$110.

Family Sewing Machines, of new styles, at \$75 and \$50.

I. M. Singan & Co., No. 488 Breadway, N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS THE BEST IN USE.

No. 425 Broadway, New-York.

No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SEWING-MACHINES. GRORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'s
Celebrated Elliptic Lock-Stitch and Shuttle Sewing-Machines.
G. H. Collins, No. 480 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use." Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families. They are the favorites for families. These.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

WILCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE.

"Is a public benefaction."—[Boston Transcript.

"Is precining nutly adapted to family use."—[Phil. Eve. Jour. Price \$30. Salesroom No. 506 Broadway, opp. St. Nicholas.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES received

SOMETHING NEW .- A HEMMER, TUCKER, FEL-

DOMETHING NEW.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FEL-benming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes.

RETAIL PRICE 85: LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular.

Also, UNIVERSAL BOSON-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilting.

UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

BARTLETT & CO., NEEDLE MANUFACTURERS for all Sewing Machines. Prices, #3 to #6 per 100. First-class Sewing-Machines, #6, #3, #12, #25, #50, #100. A liberal dis-count to wholesale buyers. Salesroom, No. 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

PURE WHISKY .- 50 barrels S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon, for sale by ATWATER, MULTORD & Co., Non. 35 and 37 Broad-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. USEPUL IN RYERT HOUSE.
FOR SAIR EYESTWEER.
Manufactured by H. C. SYLLDING & Co., No. 48 Ceder-st.
Post-Office address, Box No. 3,600.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Hondest. Private entrance for ladies. The Dye applied in the sky-light rooms. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest

article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists. TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—If you wish good FEATHER BROS and MATTERSES, COTS, COMPORTAINS, BLANKETS, &c., Thenp, go to WILLAKD'S, No. 334 Hadson-st., corner of Houston. All goods warranted as represented.

CHILTON ON THE CROTON. CHILTON ON THE CROTON.

The Disphragm Filter manufactured by McKentie & O'Hara is the kind of porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Beard. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the Filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only required to be reversed equally to insure its action.

Janes R. Chilton, M. D., Chemist, For sale by McKentie & O'Hara, Corner of 4th and Mercer-sts.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSHOT POWDER. Insect Powners.

The old and only article to externinate Bod Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYNON MAGNETIC FILLS

Exterminate Rats, Mice, and all Vermin.

&c., cleared by contract. Bannes & Park, No. 13 Fark-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Beware of imitations.

BRONCHITIS.

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y.: "I have been reflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches." BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenger, are for sale throughout the United States. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE Tauss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Ruptore-Ladics waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings Knee-Caps, and all surjical appliances, by Mansn & Co., No. 2 Verey st., N. Y., opposite St. Paul's Church.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. HS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CHOUP, WEGOPING

COUGH, INVIUENTA, and Consummation are rapidly cured by that great and well-known remedy,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAN OF WILD CHEERY.

DR. MISTAR'S BAILSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

To avoid counterfelts, take only that with the printed name of
the proprietors, "SETR W. FOWLE & Co., Boston," on the outer
wrapper. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., Bainnes & Park, Hrukman & Co., A. B. Sands & Co., McKesson & Robbins, Schimppriets, Bros. & Co., and other Druggists. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. - The

great success which has attended these medicines in all Diseases of the Throat and Chest enables the troprietor to recommend them to the public as a certain remedy for Patrid Sore Throat, which is now proving so fatal to all classes throughout the city.

THE ILLUSIVE WIGS are satire novelties. Pertings mustainable. No shrinking. Ching-acon, 200 Broadway, N. F. cor. Roado-st., opposite Stewart's. To those who require Evidence.-The

writer of the following letter is Postmaster at Hammonton, and is a truthful and, in every respect, a reliable man. The letter speaks for itself; but I can refer to persons in New-York of the highest character, who will certify to cases equally remarkable. Brandreet's Pills do not rely upon a reputation of a few months, but give you certificates of a quarter of a century in durstion; and there are men living who have used them for three quarters of a century, proving at least that they are harm-three quarters of a century, proving at least that they are harm-three quarters of a century, proving at least that they are harm-three quarters of a century, proving at least that they are harm-three quarters of a century, proving at least that they are harm-three quarters of a century, proving at least that they are harm-three quarters of a century in three quarters of a century in three quarters of a century in three quarters and the proving at least that they are harm-three quarters my gratitude for the beneficial effects that have you, and express my gratitude for the beneficial effects that have been experienced in my own family, and in hundreds, aye, been experienced in my own family, and in hundreds, aye, thousands of others, by the use of Brandreth's Pills. The first year my lamented friend Brockway sold your pills in Boston, 1303, I called at his office. I was then in a declining state of health; jand my friends, as well as myself, supposed my earthly voyage would soon terminate. Mr. Brockway urged me to take the Brandreth Pills, but having used so much medicine, with no good effect, I was more inclined to let nature take its course, and calmly submit to my fate. Mr. B. offered to give me, one dozen boxes, if I would take them as preactibed. By this I saw he had great faith in them, and I finally consented to take them, but not as a ciff. I went home, and went at at it, almost hope lessly. After taking one box I began to feel better. Well! Sir, when I had used up my twelve boxes I was apparently a well, healthy when I had used up my twelve boxes I was apparently a well, healthy, man. My weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 152 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present, I have retailed Three Thousand Dollars worth of these invaluable Pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in saving, not hundreds, but thousands of lives. I have given them to my exen, horses, pigs, fowls, cats, dogs, and always with the desired effect. I have a wife, and nine children, most of them born since using the Pills. A more healthy family cannot be found. We are frequently asked how it is that our children look so healthy; my wife replies that "We raise them on Brandreth's Pills." This sometimes creates a laugh, but so it is. Now, my children overload their stomachs, get cold, and out of order, like others, but they have been taught the remedy, and go and take the Pills of their own accord. This I consider an important the Pills of their own accord. This I consider an important branch of their education, and feel assured, as they show of upon the voyage of life, that they know how to take care of

My wife says, she don't think that she can discharge her duty

My wife says, she don't think that she can discharge her duty without returning thanks to you for the benefit she has received from your Pills, but is fearful that she cannot express her real sense of your merits, without too great an appearance of flattery. She says, if ever two men deserved a monument to their memory, it is, Grooger Washington and Brajamis Brandern.

I was in trade at my late residence, North Lincoln, Me., for twenty-nine years, and have been here about two years. I am therefore well known, and my statements can be verified by hundreds.

Yours, truly,
Sold at No. 294 Cann'et, and No. 4 Union-square, and by respectable dealers generally. Price 25 cents. spectable dealers generally. Price 25 cents.

ASTHMA.

For the instant relief and permanent cure of this distressing

complaint, use
FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,
No. 107 Nassa Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 107 Nassauest., N. Y. Price \$1 per box; sent free by post. For sale at all Druggists'.

WINSHIP'S VENTILATING

Polar breezes constantly circulating through these Refrigera-tors, which are warranted to keep Fish, Flesh, and Fruits, east article retaining its peculiar flavor. In fact, it is the only perfect preserver. BRANHALL, HEDGE & Co., No. 442 Broadway

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1860.

Republican National Convention. Curcaso, May 16.

The Lemmon Slave Case. We shall publish, on the 15th inst., the full History of the Lemmon Slave Case, from its origin to its fina decision in the Court of Appeals, containing the opinion of Judge Paine, before whom the case was first heard, the opinion of the Supreme Court, the points and arguments of Charles O Conor, Wm. M. Evarts. and Joseph Blunt, in the Court of Appeals, and the ppinions of Judges Denio, Wright, and Clerke.

The great importance of the legal and political princi ples involved, the boldness with which the issues were made, and the ability with which the argument was sustained on both sides, render this one of the most significant and universally interesting trials that ever ook place in this country.

Price per copy, 25 cents; per 100, \$16. If sent by mail, five cents in addition must be sent to pre-pay

The United States steam-frigate Roanoke, with the Embassadors from Japan, arrived off Sandy Hook last evening. She was met by dispatches rdering her immediate return to Hampton Roads, and, in compliance with which, she departs this morning at sunrise. A report of the circumstances of her arrival, and the appearance of the Japanese, will be elsewhere found.

The Anniversaries were continued vesterday. We report the doings of the Tract Society, American and New-York Anti-Slavery Societies, Female Guardian Society, American Home Missionary So ciety, Association of Universalists and their Sunday Schools, Triennial Convention of the Brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Alumni of the Union Theological Seminary, Colo nization Society, Institution for the Blind, and the Moravian Church.

Both Houses of Congress sat till a late hour vesterday. In the Senate, an animated struggle took place upon the Homestead bill; in the House, the contest was upon the Tariff. The opponents of the Homestead bill resorted to every practicable device to prevent a vote upon it, and finally succeeded in adjourning before it had been decisively acted upon. The resistance to the Tariff in the House was less envenomed, but was also marked by peculiar features, which are portrayed in our various dispatches from Washington.

The National Union Convention met at Baltimore yesterday, with manifestations of much confidence and enthusiasm. Washington Hunt of New-York was chosen to preside, and a Business Committee of one person from each State was appointed, to report this morning. The Slavery question is to be entirely ignored by this Convention; and even an allusion to it by one of the members was received with hisses. The prevailing design seemed to be to put forth no declaration of principles except obedience to the Constitution and loyalty to the Union. The reason stated for this course was that political platforms are intended to be ambigu ous and deceptive. Of course nobody not totally deprayed, could urge such an objection against the simple Union and Constitution platform on which this Convention proposes to place its candidates.

### SENATOR DAVIS'S PLATFORM.

The speech of Senator Davis on his Slave-Code resolutions, with which he reopened in the Senate the debate cut short at Charleston by secession and adjournment, is characteristic of the man, and of the party for which he speaks. He very quietly takes the whole point in controversy for granted. His resolutions, he tells us, are a mere announcement of the principles of the Constitution. Those resolutions aver it to be a Constitutional right on the part of citizens of the United States to take slaves into the Territories, and to hold them there undisturbed by Congressional or Territorial legislation. Granting this to be a correct interpretation of the Constitution, Mr. Davis's call for a Congressional Slave-Code is logical enough. But he wholly fails to point out, either in his resolutions or his speech any clause in the Constitution which gives any such privilege to the slaveholder, or contains any such restriction on the

power of Congress. Mr. Davis asserts that the

present difficulties are the same which the founders of the Government had to compose; but in what they did, he will hardly find any support for this pretended Constitutional right to take slaves into the Territorries. While the Federal Convention was sitting, the Continental Congress passed an ordinance peremptorily excluding slaves from all the territory then belonging to the United States; and among the earliest acts of the new Congress was one confirming this ordinance and this exclusion of slaveholding from the Territories. So, under the authority of an early act of Congress continuing in force in the District of Columbia, an act of the Maryland Legislature, slave-holders are prohibited from bringing their slaves into that District, except in the case of transient visitors, and any slave so brought into the District and kept there a year becomes entitled to his freedom. Certainly the authors of these acts never dreamed of the Constitutional right which figures so largely in Senator Davis's resolutions, and on which he so peremptorily insists without, however, pointing out the section or clause of the Constitution that contains it.

The telegraphic summary of Mr. Davis's speech is rather obscure. Indeed, the report states, at its conclusion, that much of the speech was inaudible. We shall look therefore with some interest for the speech as written out by the speaker himself. Especially we should like to know if it contained an assertion of the right of the States to revive at pleasure the African slave-trade. This seems to be implied by that sentence of the summary in which the speaker is represented as denying that the General Government has power to limit the importations of the States. Possibly, however, this passage refers not to the importation of slaves from Africa, but to the inter-State slave-trade.

We are no more friendly than Mr. Davis himself to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty; but it does not seem very fair to press the case of Kansas as going to show that an attempt to carry that doctrine into practice must necessarily be attended by civil war. It must be admitted that if the Squatter Sovereignty principle had been allowed fair play, there would have been no trouble in Kansas. The Free Labor party would have very quietly settled the question, and at a very early day, by legislating Slavery out of the Territory. The whole trouble there arose, not from any practical difficulty in the working of the Squatter Sovereignly doctrine, but from the interference of the Missouri slaveholders and of the Government at Washington to defeat the wishes of a majority of the squatters, and to deprive them of the free exercise of the right of suffrage. The same game was played in Kansas which Mr. Davis and his fire-eating friends are now attempting to play with the whole Union-that of frightening or coercing the Free-labor majority into submitting to the rule of a handful of slaveholders. That game may succeed so far as the platform and candidate of the Democratic party are concerned. Whether it succeed with the people at large is quite another question. Judging from the case of Kansas, we should say not.

"A CARNAL EXPEDIENT." We do not doubt that when the American Tract Society comes together again at its next annual meeting, the Rev. Dr. De Witt, or whoever else may be Chairman of the Executive Committee, will first desire, before proceeding to other topics of the annual report, "to acknowledge with de-" yout gratitude that, by the help of the Divine " Spirit," concord and harmony have prevailed in its councils through the year, undisturbed by unkindly differences. Nor do we doubt that, so far as the Committee is concerned, this will be as true then as it is now. In that body certainly there is no disturbing element, whatever there may be in the Society itself, and they mean to take good care that there never shall be. But if merely lay and altogether unclerical persons might presume to be that it should for the future avoid any boastful assertions of having avoided the use of carnal expedients," and of trusting to "th word of God as a sufficient weapon" in the accomplishment of the work it has in hand. If the American Tract Society has hitherto "done "Christ's work in Christ's way," we should question, as a mere matter of taste, the use of that term also in future. If we apprehend the meaning of the words, "carnal expedient," it was effectually tried in springing an adjournment, to cut off debate; if it is possible to show a want of trust in the "word of God" as "a sufficient " weapon," it could not more effectually be done than by stifling the voice of the Society on a great question of humanity and morality; and we must be permitted to doubt whether "Christ's way" of doing His work was ever to call upon his disciples to compel these to silence who called him to account for his doctrines or his deeds. We do not read that he ever adjourned a meeting to escape a controversy upon a question of duty. The carnal ways of stifling the expression of the popular will are many. It is sometimes done by stealing a ballot-box. The latter expedient of the managers of the Tract Society is more ingenious, and more effectual; they do not permit a ballot-box to be opened. It does not so much surprise us when such shifts are resorted to by shoulder-hitters and "roughs;" we confess it shocks us when we see them used by grave and reverend gentlemen whose months are rotund, at the same, with talk of "sound morality," of "mercy and grace," of "Divine truth," and who announce themselves, somewhat as those did who made broad their phylacteries, as servants for Christ's sake, and for the sake of

The Tract Society professes to represent the great body of the Evangelical Christians of the land. We are quite certain-though we are almost tempted to turn to the statute to verify the fact-that by the law of the land the African slavetrade is piracy. The question of piracy then is not a subject which the managers of the Society can afford to discuss. And this gives rise to another question, which will be discussed where it is difficult to spring an adjournment-in the public mind-by what spirit men are moved who can not even permit a system to be talked about, lest it hould offend some of those to whom they look for upport, while the law declares that all who engage in that system are worthy of death.

the perishing."

### DISUNION OF THE CANADAS.

They have got a little the start of us in Canada. There the subject of the dissolution of the union is actually under discussion in the Legislative Assembly. We do not mean the dissolution of our Union, but of the Canadian union. This debate is based on two resolutions, offered by Mr. Brown, a leading Upper Canadian politician, and representative

The first of these resolutions sets forth that the

existing legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada has failed to realize the anticipations of its premoters, has resulted in a heavy debt, burdensome taxation, great political abuses and universal dissatisfaction, and proceeds to express the opinion that the antagonisms between the two sections, growing out of difference of origin, local interests, and other causes, are so great that the Union, in its present form, cannot be continued with advantage. The second resolution proposes as a substitute for the present system, the formation of two or more local governments, to have the control of local matters, subject, however, to some undefined joint authority charged with such matters as are necessarily to common to both sections.

There is unquestionably a good deal of antagonism between the two sections of Canada. The existing union was forced upon both provinces by the British Government, contrary to the wishes of both. At the same time they have many common interests, best administered by a common government-a fact emphatically admitted by the disunion resolutions themselves, which, after first disuniting the provinces, propose to bring them together again under a federal union. It is also certain that in the course of the twenty-three years that the union has existed a very considerable progress has been made toward assimilating the two provinces. The present movement seems indeed to be an entirely Upper Canadian movement, and to be mainly prompted by the fact that the Ministry in power derive their principal support from the representatives of the lower prov-

As to economy, debt and taxation, it hardly seems probable that anything would be gained upon these points by having three or four governments to support instead of one, while, after all, the great points of controversy and divergence, would still continue to exist, and would be apt to interfere quite as much with the smooth working of the proposed federal government as they do now with the consolidated government of the entire provinces. To the present conflict of sections would very likely be added disputes as to the extent of the powers of the local and the federal governments.

We do not judge however, that the present scheme is brought forward with any expectation that it will be carried into effect, but rather as a mere occasion of signalizing the dissatisfaction of the Upper Province at being subjected to what is represented as a sectional Administration.

THE LATEST "NIGGER-STEALERS." One of the worst of vices is hypocrisy. Heretofore the synonym of good faith and political honesty has been Massachusetts Democracy. A handful of men at whom Plymouth Rock has been hurled in vain, whom Bunker Hill could never cover, over whom Concord River has been poured in futile attempts to dye them of another color, they have stood heretofore like the righteous men of Scripture, one ready always to chase a thousand, and two to put ten thousand to flight. They have stood upon the rock of the Constitution, and wielded the fiery sword of the laws, and the waves of fanaticism have dashed against them, and the winds thereof have howled about their ears in vain. Steady as Plymouth Rock, proved and upright as Bunker Hill Monument, as unswerving as the course of Concord River to the sea, they have never faltered in their avowed devotion to the rights of the South. But it has been only in words-roz et praterea nihil-their zeal has been only in empty breath. No sooner has the opportunity been afforded them than they run off a "nigger." More treacherous than the Underground Railroad, which waits till its passengers cross the border, the Massachusetts Democracy go to South Carolina for theirs; and that insult may be added to injury, they seize, as a proper occasion wherein to illustrate their treachery, a Democratic Presidential Convention. But hypooffer any advice to so sanctified a body, it would | critical to the last, they still professed their allegiance to Squatter Sovereignty for the South's sake with their lips, while their hands were full of a black squatter sovereign for settlement at the North. With the flag of their country, union down, hung up in the main rigging as a signal of distress; with guns that had done service in the American Revolution and the war of '12, belching forth with sound and smoke in honor of Constitutional obligation; a calm and pleasant Sanday morning chosen for the demonstration; they profess to hand over, to the music of the Doxology, to the triumphal harmony of the Marseillaise, a miserable wretch, who, it was said, was "a person bound to service "or labor." to those to whom his service and labor were due. Such an act on their part was simply consistent and in accordance with their acknowledged duty, and the pomp and circumstance with which it was accompanied were a fitting evidence of its moral sublimity. But who now so credulous as to believe that it was anything but a sham? No sooner does the steamer Spaulding touch the wharf at Boston than there walks out of the fore-peak of that now historical vessel, treading in the steps of his illustrious predecessors, who were also, in a sense, fugitives from Charleston, enving a service due there unfinished, a black manwalks straight through Boston streets, easting a furtive glance to the right at the tall monument on one side, and a rognish leer to the left at the Roy. ton Custom-House, where his friends belongstraight by the Court-House where Burns was kept in chains-straight by the State-House-and so on his way to Canada rejoicing, with none to molest him or make him afraid. What is there left for the South to put any faith in now ?

## MURDER REWARDED.

The appointment of Calhoun Benham to the office of District-Attorney for California is one of those acts which pass belief, whether regarded as evidence of utter fatuity or of a cool contempt for all decent public opinion. It is an act which even the worst enemy of Mr. Buchanan would not have dared ask him to do, desiring to hasten him to his ruin. It is not incomprehensible that a man simply destitute of ability, wanting in every qualification for a certain office, should be put in that very place by the President on the first opportunity; but that a man who had been conspicuously before the country as a breaker of the law, and accessory to a murder whose details he had assisted to ar range, should be selected for a position the first duty connected with which is to punish the offending and to keep a vigilant eye upon the disorderly, to the end that peace and quiet and sobriety may reign-this puzzles the brain. While it should not be charged upon Mr. Bu-

chanan that he deliberately plotted the murder of Mr. Broderick, yet there appears to be no doubt that he had certain preferences, to use a mild phrase indeed. A duel was imminent between Broderick and Terry-had long been imminent. Broderick was a thorn in the side of the Administration; it was probably natural and human for

the President to prefer the death of the Senator to that of the Judge if one must go down. The due took place; the pistol of Mr. Broderick was prematurely discharged; with deliberate aim and marble purpose Terry shot his man. There were two seconds on each side; one of those who acted for Terry was Calhoun Benham.

Mr. Broderick died, was buried; the country shivered a little, then seemed to forget the bloody deed of that September morning. A vacancy occurred in the District-Attorneyship of Californiasome say a vacancy was made; one of the second in this duel was to be selected to fill it. But which shall it be? There were four, all equally eligible so far as complicity in a murder constitutes eligi bility. Two were immediately eliminated from the list of candidates; the seconds of the dead Senator of course could not be intrusted with the administration of the laws. The question being thus narrowed, it remained only to examine the record to determine between Calhoun Benham and Thomas Hayes, the men who assisted the Judge in his sanguinary act. The record was looked into; the history of the duel was followed step by step; every thing was quite en regle; the ground was properly measured, the positions taken, the pistols selected. Up to this point the qualifications of each second seem to be equal; to be sure, it was a good point made when the weapons chosen were hair triggers, things which Broderick knew nothing about; which had been the daily play things of his antagonist. But this advantage seems to have been taken by the Judge himself, and however strong an argument it may be for his elevation to a higher seat on the bench, it could not help his second. Looking a little further into the history, there

was light for the appointing power, the Head of the Nation. It is one of the customs of the duel for a second of each combatant to examine the body of the other principal, in order that no coat of mail or similar obstruction to the comfortable passage of the bullet shall be concealed there. This is usualy but a mere form, delicately done, courteously suffered. The second of Broderick barely touched the breast of the Judge, then bowed and withdrew. Calhoun Benham, who with alacrity stepped forth to do this pleasant office, "felt the breast, abdomen, and sides of Mr. " Broderick with scrupulous care," thus prefacing deadly fight with cowardly, stinging insult. The administrative eye may be supposed to have glistened when this fact shone upon it. The question was decided. The official was found. The "scru-" pulous care " turned the scale, and Calhoun Benham entered into his reward.

#### LATEST CORPORATION SWINDLE.

During the session of the Board of Aldermen or Monday last, an episode occurred which for a moment enlivened the usually dull discussions of that solemn body. In March last the other Board contrived a snng little scheme in the printing line, in the shape of a resolution to rake together all the odds and ends concerning the famous Atlantic Cable Celebration, and make a book of six or eight hundred pages, of which they proposed to have five thousand copies printed and bound for the use and benefit of the members of the Common Council and the public. This report was referred to the Aldermen's Committee on Arts and Sciences, who kept it at dry-nurse for some weeks, but could not all agree to its passage, and so two reports were made from that Committeethe majority in favor of concurrence, and the minority (Ald. Starr) opposed. The affair was dodged for several meetings, for the reason that the friends of the printing were not strong enough to pass the measure ; but on Monday the faithful were in full force, and pressed on to a vote. Ald. Genet moved the adoption of the majority report, and in order to cut off the other side moved the previous question in the same breath. Ald. Starr wanted the minority report read, but Ald. Genet objected. Ald. Starr then read portions of it by way of explaining his vote, whereupon Ald. Cornell called him to order. The Chair sustained Ald. Starr, and Ald. Brady appealed from the decision. On a vote, the President was overruled, Ald. Starr was systematically gagged, and the Board by a vote of 9 to 6 agreed to the printing of the 5,000

This job will cost the city fifteen or twenty thousand dollars-some say thirty thousand; and so far as the book itself goes, it will be worth just one cent per pound as waste paper. There is no possible excuse for such a wholesale squandering of money, except the furnishing of a good job for the men who are to print and bind the book. It can only contain a mass of matter heretofore printed in the newspapers and Council minutes. No regular journal of the affair was kept, the only care of the Committee on the Celebration being to spend all the money they could possibly get at the earliest practicable moment. To this day, there has never been a full report from the Committee, nor have they the data to make one. We doubt not a plain statement of how and where the \$30,000 disbursed on that occasion went would be acceptable to the people, but they will never see it. The affair was a huge swindle, reflecting anything but honor upon the city; and now that the City Hall is repaired, the gold boxes distributed, and the smell of tar and champagne evaporated, it is time the whole business was buried as deep as the broken cable. There is time for the Mayor to veto this new and audacious attempt to tap the Treasury, and we trust he will not fail to do so. Ald. Starr characterized it as outright robbery; and, when an Alderman speaks thus of a job, it must be bad indeed.

### MR. GAULDIN OF GEORGIA.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: As you are bringing a person of my name rominently before the public, for a speech which he made at the late Convention at Charleston, and as it is likely to do me considerable injury in my private af-fairs here, may I request that you will have the kind-ness to state that gentleman's name in full, together with his place of residence, in order to prevent the inwith his place of respectively, J. B. GAULDIN, I am yours, respectfully, Columbus, Muscogee Co., Geo.

We would comply with the wish of our correspondnt with pleasure were it in our power. But unforunately we do not know either the full name or the esidence of the distinguished member of the late Charleston Convention with whom our correspondent esires not to be confounded, and accordingly cannot make them known to the public. We presume, how-ever, that it will be sufficiently understood that the author of the above note, though coming from the same State and bearing a similar name, is not the same person with the gentleman who delivered the speech in favor of the African slave-trade which we published

CHIEF JUSTICE OF WISCONSIN .- The official canvass of the vote for Chief Justice of Wisconsin shows the following result: For Mr. Dixon 58,508. For Mr. Shaw 58,113, Scattering 96,

### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

#### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 9, 1860. THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS.

Mr. Martin, the agent whom the Secretary of the Interior sent to Kansas during the Lecompton struggle, was before the Covode Committee to-day, and attempted a partial vindication of the President's policy there, denying that he carried out the Constitution from this city, or was privy to its adoption. As this testimony conflicts with evidence already obtained, and other which is accessible, he will be recalled for a further examination, and, perhaps, in the presence of witnesses who claim to be fully informed of the whole proceedings in that Territory. When certain parties have testified to their full

atisfaction in regard to Kansas matters, Gov. Walker will be again summoned for additional explanations, which may give a phase to this affair hat has not been expected. He has much more o tell, and not to the credit of the Administration. As the minority of this Committee have an nounced their purpose to call numerous witnesses,

with a view of preventing a full report before the adjournment, leave will probably be asked to print the testimony already taken, in order that it may be officially promulgated. Mr. Wendell, and the bank officers, where his

accounts were kept, will be examined to-morrow, with a view of tracing the payments made for carrying the English bill through the House. Every effort has been made to conceal the names of members who received compensation, and the checks are filled with "pay to Kansas," "to save the Union," and like phrases, with the design of corering the tracks of flagrant corruption. Mr. Schnabel, through whose instrumentality

Mr. Buchanan's letter to Mr. Walker was brought out has addressed a sharp note to Attorney-General Black, demanding a retraction of the charges published, with his seeming privity, during the absence of the former at Charleston, to the effect that a suit for perjury would be instituted on his

Interesting developments are yet to be made among these parties.

THE TARIFF. The Tariff bill, as prepared by the Ways and

Means Committee, has been read through. Two important amendments were adopted-one raising the duty on flaxseed to twenty per cent, and the other on wool, proposed by Mr. Stanton of Ohio, which virtually prohibits importation. The bill in this condition will be reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, and the amendments voted on. When this point is reached, the substitute of Mr. Houston of Alabama stands next in order, but Mr. Morrill has proposed a second substitute as an amendment, which will necessarily be tested first. This substitute embraces the main features of the original bill, with various modifications suggested by discussion and information. The Democratic side will propose a test on the tariff of 1846, with some changes, but it has no chance in

Mr. Stanton's course on the bill excited much comment among the friends of a Tariff, and was enjoyed by the Democracy, whom he appeared to lead in opposition to the Committee on Ways and

### THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Senate has been engaged all day on the Homestead bill, which Mr. Wade pressed with reat vigor and discretion through a session of over ine hours. A division was taken on the House ill, as an amendment, which was lost by 5 majorty. All the Democrats, with two exceptions, oted negatively.

The Senate bill was amended, after much difficulty, with a clause giving all persons who have heretofore preëmpted, or may hereafter, and shall have resided on the land for five years continnously, a clear title to 160 acres.

The Democrats fillibustered half a day by deserting their seats, making maudlin speeches, and interposing other obstacles.

Mr. Hammond openly proposed, as a means of resisting the final vote which Mr. Wade urged, a withdrawal from the Hall and leaving no quorum. A more factious opposition was never witnessed throughout, and, with individual exceptions, the whole Democratic side resisted the bill at every stage, and resorted to every expedient to effect its defeat. Such tactics have rarely been seen in the Senate. Finally, through Mr. Wade's decision and refusal to take any assurances on trust, an adjournment was carried, with the understanding that the vote shall be taken to-morrow. In consequence of this arrangement, Mr. Douglar's

speech is postponed till Monday. THE KANSAS BILL.

The Senate Committee on Territories will meet to-morrow to consider the Kansas bill. It is clearly evident from former conferences on this subject, that the Democratic majority will report an amendment altering the boundaries, as I announced three months ago, with a view to defeating the admission this session, knowing the House will never consent to such alteration. This purpose appears more fixed since the developments at

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

Mr. Russell, the President of the Pony Express Company, who is here, says the statement in the dispatch by the last Pony Express, that thirty horses had been stolen, cannot be true, as they are so scattered that the Indians would have to travel 250 miles to find that number, and the prompt arrival of the Expressizelf disproves the statement, as the trip was under after the alleged depredation, as it could not have been made in the time had even three horses been stolen. There can be no foundation for the rumor.

### XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, May 9, 1860.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem. Miss.) introduced a bill to change the jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

Mr. HALE (Rep. N. H.) moved to take up the veto message of the President on private bills. nessage of the President on private bills.

Mr. LANE (Dem. Oregon) asked leave to make a

personal explanation.

Mr. SLIDELL (Dem. La.) hoped the Senator from Oregon would be permitted to set himself right. A libelous sheet in New-Yerk had said be (Slidell) was interested in the Oregon war debt, and had also impli-

cated other Senators.

Mr. HALE thought any time before the 19th of June would do for an explanation.

Mr. Hale's motion was lost.

Mr. LANE moved to take up the Oregon war debt

Mr. LANE moved to take up the Oregon vear deet bill, and it was taken up.

Mr. LANE said he could not explain fully the origin of this war debt, but he could explain the charges against himself. The papers had charges that a great swindle had been perpetrated on the country in this bill, and that he was interested to a hyge amount. He was not interested the value of one cent. He was not in the habit of grabbing at the Treasury. He had served as a volunteer in two Ind' an wars, and never chained one cent. The charge against him and his